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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1898.

PAYING FOR WAR.

No one is disposed to take issue with the recent declaration of Secretary of the Treasury-Gage that this country could raise all the money necessary to meet the cost of a foreign war. There is no question that our credit is such that our borrowing power would be all-sufficient for any emergency. But how about the burden that would be entailed by reason of the fact that pay-day for both principal and interest would be bound to come?

From a late compilation of Treasury statistics we take these facts and figures: In the past five fiscal years—during a period ranging from July 1, 1893, to March 1, 1898—the revenue amounted to \$1,501,919,736, while the expenditures footed up \$1,928,612,640. The figures in detail are: Fiscal year 1894, receipts, \$272,727,019; expenditures, \$367,235,290—deficit, \$94,508,271; 1895, receipts, \$313,390,075; expenditures, \$326,135,228—deficit, \$12,745,153; 1896, receipts, \$325,202,346; expenditures, \$347,721,705; deficit, \$22,519,359; 1897, receipts, \$356,741,159—deficit, \$18,052,454; 1898 (eight months), receipts, \$216,109,777; expenditures, \$208,938,457—deficit, \$7,171,320. Total receipts, \$1,501,919,736; total expenditures, \$1,928,612,640—total deficit, \$426,692,904. In order, to meet these deficits the government was compelled to resort to four loans, from which it realized \$254,813,994, and from which there is an interest charge of \$11,425,616 per annum; and of the proceeds of these loans, the deficiency of the revenue has absorbed all except \$68,788,590.

And just here it is worthy of remark, parenthetically, that an analysis of the exhibit by years shows that while the Wilson act was in operation there was a steady decrease in the deficit column, thus proving that that act was in a fair way of vindicating itself. On the other hand, during the eight months under Dingleyism, there has been an enormous increase in the deficit.

But to return to the main question the figures bear upon. It is clear that the cost of war would have to be borne outside of any revenue that might be derived under the Dingley act. There is present and prospective upon receipts a fixed charge of \$150,000,000 per annum for pensions, and the balance left after deducting that amount is not sufficient by a good round sum for paying the "ordinary expenses" of the government. Moreover, we question whether Mr. Dingley, with his astonishing genius for mathematics, could "demonstrate" that in the event of war the Dingley act would conduce to "increasing this balance." It follows, therefore, that war would necessitate a heavy increase of taxation that would run not only during the war period but for a long time after the cessation of hostilities. The pockets of the people would, as far as possible, be drained for the time being in a more or less direct way to supply the sinews of war, and in addition to that, enormous future obligations would be piled up against them. And the worst of it is that, taken by and through, the burden would fall heaviest upon those who would be least able to bear it.

THE STARVING CUBANS.

The condition of affairs in Cuba with reference to the reconcentration is most extraordinary. We doubt if it has its parallel in history. Here are tens of thousands of Spanish subjects collected in fortified towns, and the food that sustains life in their poor, emaciated bodies is furnished not by Spain, but by another country—to-wit, the United States! Was there ever another such case? If so, it is recorded elsewhere than within the range of our reading.

The reconcentrados are mostly country people. These poor wretches were forced to leave their homes because they were charged by General Weyler that they were continually giving food and shelter to the Cubans, and because they were believed to be spies upon the operations of his troops. In other words, they were regarded as commissaries and victims of the followers of Garcia and Gomez. Very probably these accusations were well-founded. There was no neutral ground for them. They had to be friends of the Cubans, or have their lives imperiled and their property destroyed, for the insurgents do not appear to be much more merciful than the Spaniards.

And so at last Weyler compelled these folk to come within his lines, and this he did without making adequate provision for their sustenance. It is alleged, we believe, that the alcaldes or mayors of the towns have issued rations to these

wretches from time to time, but the rations have been so scanty and so inefficient that without a question tens of thousands of men, women, and children have died from starvation. The testimony upon this point cannot be successfully challenged. It comes from scores of reliable sources. It shows that the reconcentrados find shelter wherever they can—in outhouses, in fence-corners, in tents, in brush houses, or in holes burrowed in the ground. And except in the rare instances where families have money or friends able to supply them with food, they suffer the torments of hunger and die by the hundreds. Meanwhile, the Spaniards either ignore the situation or are powerless to relieve it. And so our people have stepped in and have sent great stores of provisions to these famished people.

At first the United States Government, upon the representations of General Lee, undertook to relieve those who claimed assistance as Americans, or as the wives and children of Americans; but latterly, through private benefactions, the work has been greatly extended. Now our relief committees, as far as they can do so, give food to all who need it—suffering making all the kinship necessary to establish a claim upon our bounty. In most cases the food distributed consists of Indian-corn meal and bacon, and it is all that is necessary, except for the sick, of whom there are many. These latter need better food and medicines. For these general purposes money is being collected all over the United States, and the United States Government has undertaken to see that the supplies bought are forwarded to Cuba. The Spanish, however, have interposed objections to our sending supplies on warships, particularly to other ports than Havana.

It remains to be seen whether our government will be content to respect these objections. The speech of Senator Proctor was no doubt designed to inform the American public as to the vast amount of suffering in Cuba and to lay the foundation for some very positive action by the administration. Mr. Proctor's utterances have certainly "fired the hearts" of the people, and many who were formerly opposed to advanced action upon the part of this government are now eager for the President to send ship-loads of provisions to Cuba, no matter what the Spaniards may say or do. To that extent the situation has been changed by Mr. Proctor's statement.

It is clear that, aside from all considerations with respect to the destruction of the Maine, the intervention party in this country has become greatly strengthened of late.

The President is evidently desirous of having the support not only of all members of his own party but of all Democrats in whatever movements he may make. He is said to have stated to Mr. Reed on Monday that he hoped Congress would not think of an early adjournment, and it is understood that the entire Cuban situation will be reviewed in a message to Congress, to be sent in as soon as the report of the Maine court of inquiry is received and considered. If the revelations with respect to the loss of the Maine are such as to give us good ground for complaint against Spain, they will fall upon the ears of a people already incensed on account of the reconcentration policy, and Congress will be certain to back the President in any decisive action that he may take, or urge it to take.

THE DOUBLE LAUNCHING.

At Newport News to-morrow will be a great day—a red-letter day in the history of the place. It will be marked by an event unprecedented in this country at least, and, perhaps, in the world. That event will be the launching simultaneously of two great battleships—the Kentucky and the Kearsarge.

The occasion will draw to Newport News distinguished persons from many parts of the country, whose eyes will be opened by their experience. These visitors will, aside from the special event of the day, find many things to interest them. They will see a city but a little over a decade old, that has already one of the largest ship-building plants in this country, and learn that that plant is only a suggestion of the possibilities of Newport News in the ship-building industry. They will find the deep-water terminus of one of the leading railway trunk lines of this Continent, and a busy port, that a little reflection must convince them is destined in the near future to become one of the greatest on the Atlantic Coast. They will find an industrious and energetic population that are building in full confidence of the expansion of Newport News into a large city, and on all sides they will be confronted with justification of that confidence. Newport News will, therefore, to-morrow be putting its best foot foremost not only in demonstration of what the place is but in the matter of bringing about an earlier realization of the dream of its founders than these had anticipated.

The trial of Captain Carter, of the United States Corps of Engineers, now going on before a court-martial sitting at Savannah, Ga., is attracting a great deal of attention. The accused is a native of Ohio, and graduated at West Point with extraordinary distinction. At West Point, in the army, and in general society he has enjoyed great popularity, his manners being charming, and his appearance that of an open-hearted and whole-souled gentleman. The charges against him are of conspiring with contractors to defraud the government; but at Savannah and elsewhere where he is well known personally his friends scout the idea that he has been guilty of dishonesty. So far from it, they are inclined to think he is the victim of jealousy and malice.

It is very doubtful if the conspiracy charge will be sustained, but it has been shown that on one occasion Carter slipped away from his post and went to Canada without leave of absence. It is also proved that he purchased a desk for his office and made payment for it by including the name of the seller upon one of his pay-rolls, as if the latter had been one of his workmen. But it is said that this practice is by no means uncommon in the engineer corps, saving them, as it does, all the delay and red-tapism of making requisitions upon the authorities at Washington.

Captain Carter superintended the Savannah river improvement, and it was while doing that work that he is said to have conspired with the contractors to cheat the government.

Quite a number of Richmonders know this brilliant young officer, and without an exception, so far as we know, they believe him guiltless of the graver charges brought against him.

"Richmond prolonged" is preparing to spread itself.

The Austrian Reichsrath has resumed its sittings.

CUTS HIS COMB.

It is not in the South only that the movement to make General Miles a lieutenant-general is being antagonized. A number of our northern contemporaries are outspoken against it, and some of them express their opposition in terms that show that there is a great difference between the opinions they entertain of the ranking general of the army and the opinion he entertains of himself.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican is one of the papers that speak out in meeting on this subject. The Republican starts out by saying that the "unnecessary movement"—which was instigated largely by Miles himself—meets "opposition from southern members of Congress, who recall that Miles was the jailer of Jefferson Davis at Fort Monroe, and placed the Confederate President in prison, an indignity now to be deplored, and which is seen to have been wholly unnecessary." Our Springfield contemporary then proceeds to let Miles down somewhat gently on that point by stating that he has been able to throw the responsibility of the shackling of Mr. Davis upon the late Charles A. Dana; but in the next paragraph it cuts the General's comb mercilessly. After setting forth that it fails to find any earnest demand outside of Miles's office for his elevation to the high honor of Lieutenant-General, the Republican, while conceding that the aspirant for that honor was a good soldier of "minor importance" during the civil war, remarks that he was overshadowed by a score of officers of the second rank, and never held an independent command in war save against bands of predatory redskins. And since succeeding General Schofield, continues our contemporary, "he has straddled about meekly, and has been very free to express his views on all the questions of the day." In conclusion the Journal expresses most emphatically the opinion that Miles has not earned the honor conferred on the men who have held the position of Lieutenant-General, and that until he does earn it, his desire to rank with them would better wait for further performances.

All of this is exceedingly timely, and well put. The Journal makes out a clear case against the elevation of Miles to a Lieutenant-General, irrespective of the Davis incident and southern feeling in regard to the matter.

The names and titles of the King of Spain are Alfonso Leon-Ferdinand-Marie-Jacques-Iradosc-Pascal-Antoine, "King of Spain, of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Majorca, of Minorca, of Seville, of Cordova, of Cordova, of Corcega, of Murcia, of Jaen, of Algarva, of Algezira, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands, of the Oriental and Occidental Indies, of India, and of the Oceanic Continent (wherever that may be), Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant, and of Milan, Count of Hapsburg, of Flanders, of Tyrol, and of Barcelona, and Lord of Biscay and Molina."

Poor, little fellow; no wonder he is delicate.

A great deal more than one ordinarily supposes may depend on whether we have war with Spain or not. For example, "two young Indians have been lovers for three years. The young gentleman in the case is opposed to war, while the young lady will support the President if war is declared. The twain have announced to their friends that if peace continues they will be married, but if war breaks out they will separate." The young man is possibly endeavoring to provide for peace in the future household, but he is singularly ill-advised if he supposes there are any ante-nuptial methods entirely adequate to that end.

Miles means real soldier in Latin, but we have evidence to-day that it doesn't by any means necessarily have that meaning in United States.

Quite a large proportion of Kentucky, tradition to the contrary notwithstanding, is just now at least taking to water.

TWO EXCELLENT SERMONS.

The People of Eureka Mills Enjoy Dr. Strickler's Discourse.

EUREKA MILLS, Va., March 22.—(Special.)—Most interesting and instructive services were held at Douglas Presbyterian church last Sunday, under the auspices of the Foreign Missionary Society of that church. At the morning service Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, preached, taking as his text, John 13, 19: "And this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light."

Dr. Strickler is a very fine reasoner, and his logic is excellent, and withal he is an ideal preacher.

After the discourse there was an intermission of an hour, during which refreshments were served to the large congregation.

Rev. T. R. English, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, and Mr. Hammond, a prospective missionary, made stirring addresses in the afternoon, presenting the needs of help for missionaries. The congregation responded liberally with their means.

A COMING NEW KENT WEDDING.

The People Discussing the Possibility of War With Spain.

OAK, NEW KENT COUNTY, VA., March 22.—(Special.)—On next Wednesday night, Mr. William Browder, of Dinwiddie, will lead to the altar Miss Maude Morris, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. T. W. Morris, of this county. Mr. Browder is interested in the saw-mill business in this county, and is a most capable business-man.

The people here are talking war; some are ready to take up arms in defense of their country; some are ready to offer up their complaints, and some are ready to take to the woods; but the more conservative ones say it is all talk, for they remember the Bible says: "That before the end of time we will have wars and rumors of wars." We have had the wars, now we are having the rumors.

In consequence of the beautiful weather, the farmers of this section are well up with their farm work.

A good many persons in this neighborhood expect to take in the launching on the 24th instant.

the rector at this place, Rev. W. D. Buckner, who preaches at Bluefield.

Miss Ethelyn Fleishman, of Missouri, and Miss Lola Wells, of Indiana, are visiting their uncle, Colonel A. J. May.

Dr. A. F. Hargrave, who has been in the drug business at this place for the past eighteen years, sold his home place here last week to Mr. J. B. McIntosh, of Asheville, N. C., and left Saturday for that place, where he will open a drug-store.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERED.

Safe Blown Open—About Four Hundred Dollars Taken.

WOODSTOCK, VA., March 22.—(Special.)—The Woodstock post-office was broken into last night and robbed of nearly \$400 worth of postal funds, in stamps and money, and of four registered letters, one of which was for the Shenandoah Building and Loan Association, and contained \$500 for that association. There is no clue to the burglar or burglars, except, by before 3 o'clock this morning the residents in the immediate vicinity of the post-office heard the sharp report which blew the iron safe open, but no attention was paid to the noise. One man heard two men conversing in front of the office at the time of the report, but gave no alarm. The door of the office was opened by boring a hole through the door, and forcing the lock off. The knob of the iron safe was broken off and the explosive admitted and the door blown entirely off. The money-drawers were rifled, and everything of value was taken except a few stamps and the stamped envelopes. Postmaster Davis has exhausted every means to trace the perpetrators, but without avail. A box which was taken from the office was found two miles south of town, near the Valley pike, in which were two of the blank drafts of the postmaster. A man who has been loafing around town for several days was arrested this afternoon at the instance of Postmaster Davis, and held until the arrival of post-office officials.

READY FOR WAR.

The Members of Turner-Ashby Camp, Confederate Veterans.

WINCHESTER, VA., March 22.—(Special.)—Among the first Confederate veterans to take official action on the possibilities of war with Spain were those of the Turner-Ashby Camp, of this city, who at their regular meeting last night unanimously adopted a resolution offering their services to President McKinley in case of war between this country and Spain. The resolution last night was adopted after the usual routine business had been disposed of, and after general order from headquarters, signed by Grand-Commander John B. Gordon, had been read. This order contained the report that the camps throughout the South would solicit their respective congressmen to use their influence to secure additional appropriations from Congress for the purchase of the battle-fields in the South to be turned into national parks. The resolution, which was enthusiastically adopted, was as follows:

Resolved, That the services of the 150 members of this camp, the majority of whom are tutored in warfare by Generals R. E. Lee, T. J. Jackson, and J. E. B. Stuart, are hereby tendered the President of the United States in case of war between the United States and Spain or any other country.

WORK BEGUN

On the Virginia, Fredericksburg and Western Railroad.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., March 22.—(Special.)—Work was begun in earnest on the Virginia, Fredericksburg and Western railroad to-day. This road is proposed to run from Millenbeck, in Lancaster county, to the coal-fields of West Virginia. Ex-Senator Gibson, of Maryland, is its president, and a syndicate of wealthy eastern capitalists are its backers. The people of this section have been somewhat sceptical of the success of the project, but are now convinced that its early completion from this city to its eastern terminus is assured.

The war spirit is running high here, and there are several hundred applications from the young and more ardent young men to join our local military organizations.

Coultre Brothers' large oyster-house at Wheaton, in Lancaster county, was destroyed by fire yesterday. This firm are among the largest shippers in the country and the loss entailed upon them is very large. Many hands are thrown out of employment.

GEORGE SHORTS KILLED.

A Large Embankment of Dirt Falls on Him.

COVINGTON, VA., March 22.—(Special.)—George Shorts, a young negro hailing from Halifax county, who was employed by the Potts Valley Iron Company on its road near here, met his death there Saturday evening. A large embankment of dirt gave way, burying the man. The work of rearing the earth was completed with all possible haste, but Shorts was dead when taken out. An inquest was held over the body Sunday, and it was buried here Monday.

The managers of the "phone line which connects with Clifton Forge, Staunton, and Lexington will shortly put in an exchange at this place.

WANTS CAPTAINS.

NORFOLK, VA., March 22.—(Special.)—John W. Stebbins, Department Commander of Virginia and North Carolina Grand Army of the Republic, has sent out the following notice to his members: "Comrades—We may or may not have a war with Spain. If we do, there may be no call for volunteers by States; but in case of war, and the Governor of your State calls for volunteers, the Grand Army of the Republic should be heard from. I therefore request that each comrade will (if the call comes) volunteer to recruit a company of men for active service. Write me at once and let me know whether he will be under my command, giving name and number of post and post-office address."

Burglars entered the post-office at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, last night, blew open the safe, and secured some \$50. No real clue, though one man has been arrested on general suspicion.

Is the season for new life in nature, new vigor in our physical systems. As the fresh sap carries life into the trees, so our blood should give us renewed strength and vigor. In its impure state it cannot do this, and the aid of Hood's Sarsaparilla is imperatively needed.

It will purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and with this solid, correct foundation, it will build up good health, create a good appetite, tone your stomach and digestive organs, strengthen your nerves and overcome or prevent that tired feeling. This has been the experience of thousands. It will be yours if you take

Hood's Sarsaparilla The Best Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills Biliousness, Indigestion, Bad Taste. The money they spend this

THE ROANOKE METHODISTS.

News About This Denomination—Picked Up in Town.

ROANOKE, VA., March 22.—(Special.)—The Methodist pastors of this city all preached their farewell sermons Sunday before leaving to-day for Hinton, Va., to attend the General Conference. The pastors from this city will be able to report to conference all collections paid in full, which speaks well for Roanoke. All the five pastors here are likely to be returned, with the possible exception of Mr. Keene, of Belmont. He will likely be succeeded by a single man. The question of limitation will not apply to any of the pastors here. Dr. Carson has been at Greene-Memorial three years; Rev. C. D. Bulla, at Grace three years; Rev. J. C. Jones, at Trinity three years; Rev. H. J. Stephens, at St. James two years, and Rev. W. D. Keene, at Belmont two years.

The Council Committee on Trade and Commerce are at work in their efforts to secure the annual Association of German Baptists for this city in June, 1899. Elder P. S. Miller, representing the German Baptist congregation, was before the committee recently, and stated that about 1000 of the people wherever the association is held. They pay their own expenses, only asking that the people provide buildings. It is estimated that the Tabernacle, 120 feet square, with dining hall and other buildings, will cost about \$2,000. It will be glad to make some progress in the matter, and it is hoped that they will be able to make a favorable report at the next meeting of the Council.

AN ATTEMPTED BURNING.

An unknown negro attempted to burn up a building used as a barber-shop Sunday night on the corner of Henry street and Railroad avenue. The place was well saturated with kerosene before the match was applied. The blaze was discovered by the police, and extinguished before serious damage was done.

The Democratic Executive Committee have made assessments as follows for candidates in the primary election, to be held April 9th: Commissioner of the Revenue, \$30; City Sergeant, \$15; Constable, \$10; Commonwealth's Attorney, \$15; Mayor, \$15; Justices of the Peace, \$250; commonwealth, \$25. A resolution was passed by the committee, following all candidates for the Council to pledge themselves to unite with the Democratic members of the Council in a caucus for the nomination of all officers to be elected by the Council during their term of office.

Jasper Light, who for three years has been in the United States army, stationed at Fort Walla-Walla, Wash., has returned to the city, after the expiration of his term of enlistment and the receipt of a discharge from the service on the 12th instant. He says the soldiers of the far West are anxious for active duty, and would be pleased to see hostilities begin between the United States and Spain.

GREENESVILLE'S QUOTA OF NEWS.

Gossip About Emporia's Citizens—A Negro in Trouble.

EMPORIA, VA., March 22.—(Special.)—Rev. Vernon T. Anson preached to large congregations Sunday morning and night at the Baptist church.

Captain U. R. Mann, one of the most trusted employees of the Petersburg railroad, is lying in bed, badly ill at his residence, near Skiffers.

The condition of Mrs. R. J. Green and Miss Anna Mayes, who have been invalids for some time, is both critical.

The Methodist Sunday school on yesterday reported 400 scholars. The committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the late J. A. Hartley, who was an honored member of the school: E. Peyton Turner, George W. Geary, and H. W. Duane.

A good many of our colored citizens are much grieved over the talk of a war with Spain. They cannot take in the situation, and do not see how guns can shoot with effect so many miles. I think if volunteers were called for that a goodly number would go from this county, but this would be a pity to the younger set. Not many of the old boys that fought in the war between the States are desirous of any more such fun.

In my letter the other day I wrote that the Greenville County Court docket was clear of all cases, but it was not destined to remain so much longer, for late Saturday evening a colored man named Waverly Manning was sent on to the county jail for 60 days, on a charge of cutting and wounding. The prisoner will be represented by Judge George P. Barham.

Yesterday was warm as a May day, and a number of our people occupied their leisure by setting fires. Spring clothing would have been entirely comfortable.

Mr. W. L. Ferguson, a young merchant of Littleton, N. C., is visiting his sister, Mrs. N. G. Woodruff.

Mr. H. W. Hall, one of our leading dry-goods merchants, has returned from Baltimore.

Mr. G. F. Robinson, postmaster at Jetts, was in town this morning.

Judge W. Samuel Goodwyn, of the County Court, has drawn a special grand jury and venire for the April term, which convenes on the 4th of next month.

The Clerk of the Court issued this morning a license for the marriage of Mr. John A. Cooke and Miss Blanche G. Lipsey. The ceremony will take place Thursday, and the ceremony will be performed by Rev. Vernon T. Anson.

Dr. N. B. Lewis, a prominent physician of Brunswick county, was here to-day on professional business.

Mr. George R. Mallory, Clerk of Brunswick County Court, was upon our streets to-day.

SOUTHSIDE TOBACCO MARKETS.

Sales Very Brisk at Boydton—Negroes Charged With Murder.

BOYDTON, VA., March 22.—(Special.)—Though this is equinox—a day of cold rain-storms—people here are going about minus their coats. Peach, plum, and pear-trees are in full bloom, and it is feared this means no fruit this year. There is also apprehension that wheat and winter oats are so far advanced in the season that they will be seriously damaged by frost in April.

The tobacco sales for the week ending Saturday the 19th were the largest of the season, the greater portion of receipts being dark shipping and air-cured plug stock. There is no change in the prices.

Rev. H. T. Williams, of Chase City, preached in the Baptist church here yesterday morning and night, and took up a collection for an addition to the Southside Academy, a flourishing Baptist institution at Chase City.

Judge T. S. Turnbull, of Brunswick county, who attained some notoriety before the last Legislature, came up here on Saturday night, and was in the Southside Academy, a flourishing Baptist institution at Chase City.

Mr. Creed T. Davis, the veteran canvasser of the Dispatch, arrived Saturday night, and is adding many names to that paper's large subscription-list in this county.

The statements of the banks in this county show that, combined, they have considerably over half a million dollars, and that they are paying annual dividends of 8 per cent. average.

Of the four negroes in jail, charged with murder, it is not thought any will be tried at this time of the court, except Paylor, who is alleged to have murdered his wife near LaGrange on the 21st of January last. It is by no means certain that his case will be tried.

Buckhorn township is to hold an election this week upon the question of granting whiskey license. The indications are that it will go dry, the wets taking much interest in it, because they can get what they want from outside the township, with little loss of time or trouble.

The colored people are making arrangements for a big celebration here on the 4th of April, which our people consider bad taste. The money they spend this

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\$15
We are showing a splendid range of goods at this price—Worsted, Serges, Cassimeres, and Cheviots in all the newest shades and patterns. We think there is not a piece of goods in this line worth less than \$20 a Suit.

Trousers to Order, \$5.
Stripe and Check Worsted in the latest patterns. Actual worth \$6-50 a pair.

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CADET HAWES'S CASE.
No Quorum of Board—Will Meet Here in April.

LEXINGTON, VA., March 22.—(Special.)